seem to be present in G. viridipennis, where in both sexes the pubescence is rather short.

The following brief synopsis may help to distinguish the species of the genus:-

1. G. auricoma, Westw., Griffith's Cuv. An. Kingd. xv. p. 149, pl. lxvii. fig. 3 (1832).
Reddish testaceous ; with hinder two thirds of elytra metallic blue or green.

Hab. Penang.
2. G. bicoloripes, sp. n.

Reddish testaceous; with hinder four fifths of elytra metallic blue or green; with tibiæ, tarsi, apices of femora, and distal eight joints of antenne black.

Hab. Java.
3. G. viridipennis, Clark, Ann. \& Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) xv. p. 146 (1865).

Reddish testaceous; with elytra entirely metallic blue or green.
Hab. Penang.
4. G. Chapuisi, Thoms., Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1875, p. 163.

Black; with elytra metallic blue, regularly and strongly punctured.
Hab. Borneo.
5. G. basalis, Jac., Proc. Zool. Soc. 1882, p. 58.

With characters of auricoma, Westw. (q).
Hab. Sumatra.

## Miscellaneous.

Deseription of a new Species of Butterfly from Taganac Island, N.E. Borneo. By H. Grose Smith, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., \&c.

## Nectaria nigriana.

Male.-Upperside resembles N. leuconö̈, Erichs., but the outer third of both wings is much darker, the marginal and submarginal rows of pale greyish-white spots and irregular markings being almost obsolete, and the veins on the posterior wings, where they cross the pale area of the inner two thirds of the wings, being more widely greyish brown; both wings are less elongate and comparatively broader than in $N$. leuconoë. The underside is also darker, but the pale spots and markings are more developed than on the upperside.
The female differs from the male only in being larger and blacker.

Expanse of wings, of $3 \frac{7}{8}$, if $4 \frac{7}{8}$ inches.
Hab. Taganac, a small island near the north-east coast of Borneo (Cator).

A pair only were sent. It is an insular form of N. leuconoë, but the shape of the wings and its much darker general appearance render it, I think, worthy of description.

